

Policy for better energy use in Japan

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- Japan in the energy and economic context
 - GDP and energy consumption
 - Energy use by sectors
- Rough understanding of energy policy
- "Act on the Rational Use of Energy" and Subsidy Programs
 - Regulatory and supporting measures by sectors
 - Overview of the Act
 - Act respecting the industrial sector
 - Act respecting commercial and residential sector
 - Act respecting transportation sector

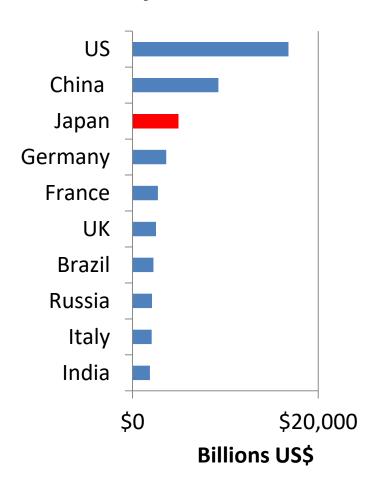


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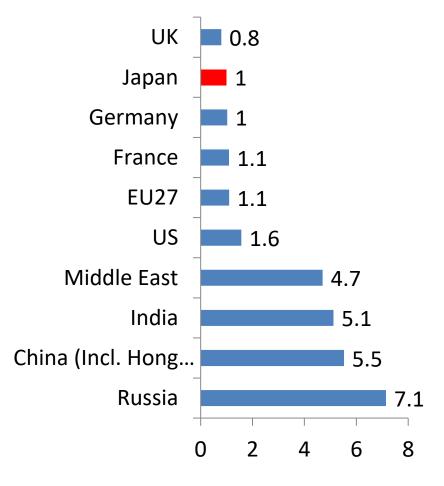
GDP and Energy Consumption



GDP by countries in 2013



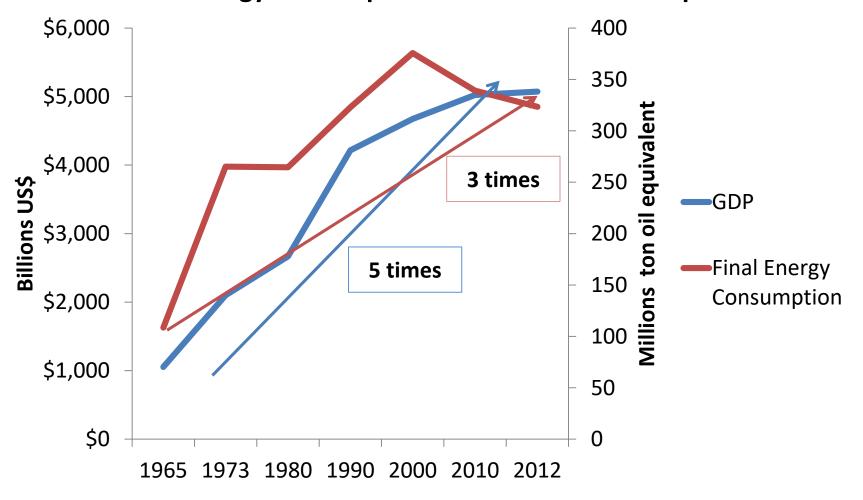
Primary energy supply per GDP (Index: Japan=1.0) in 2010



GDP and Energy Consumption (cont'd)



Final energy consumption and GDP trends in Japan

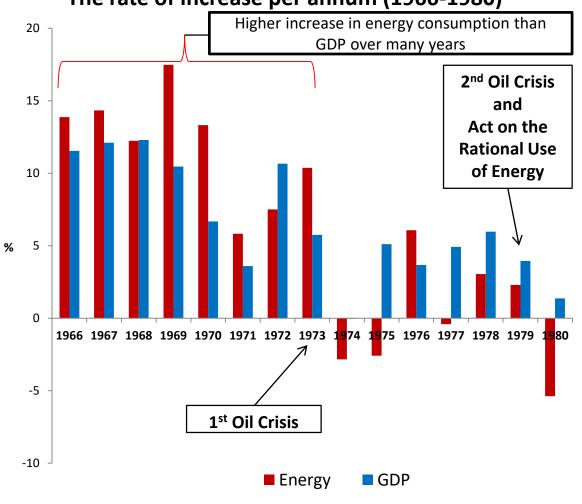


Source: Prepared from http://www.enecho.meti.go.jp/about/whitepaper/2013html/2-1-1.html

Miracle in 1970-1980



The rate of increase per annum (1966-1980)



Year	Energy (%)	GDP (%)
1966	13.88	11.55
1967	14.34	12.11
1968	12.25	12.29
1969	17.49	10.47
1970	13.33	6.67
1971	5.83	3.60
1972	7.50	10.67
1973 (1st Oil Crisis)	10.37	5.76
1974	-2.83	-0.03
1975	-2.58	5.11
1976	6.07	3.67
1977	-0.40	4.93
1978	3.04	5.97
1979 (2nd Oil Crisis)	2.29	3.95
1980	-5.38	1.37

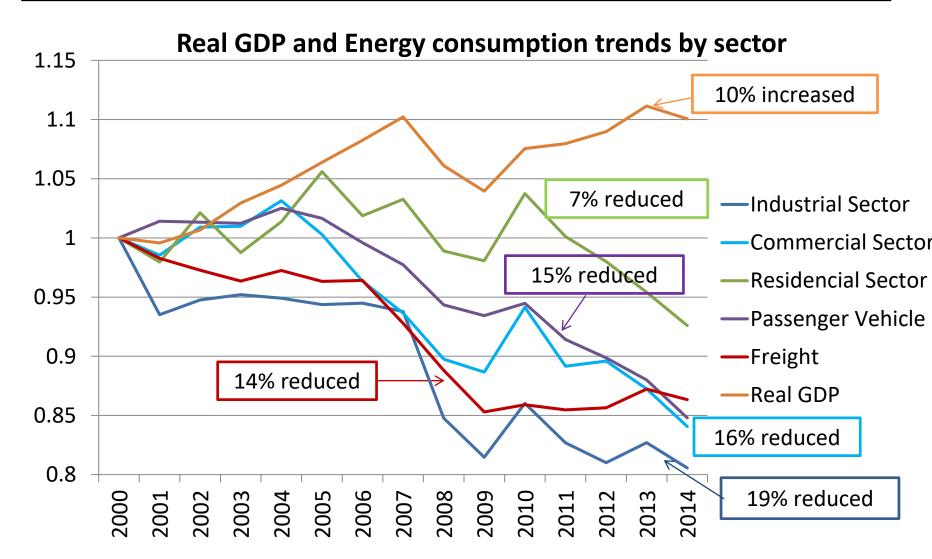
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Energy use by sectors





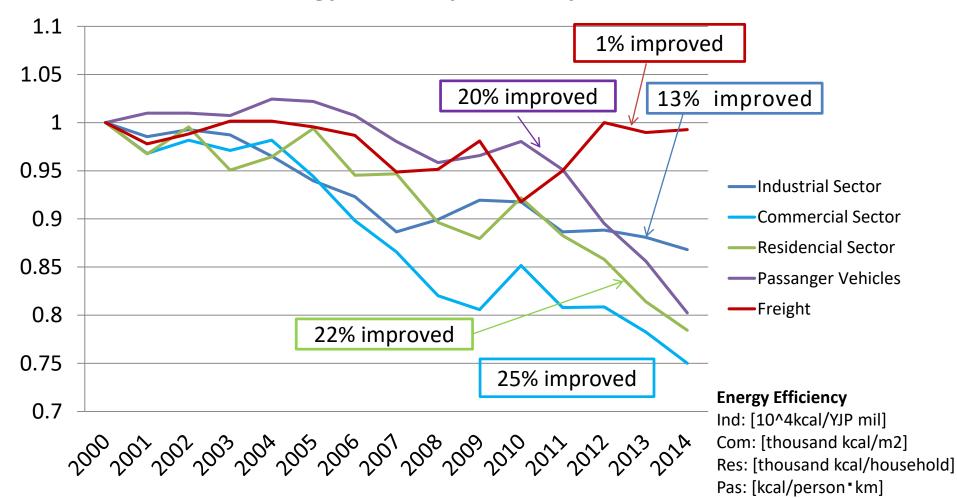
Source: Prepared from "EDMC Handbook of Energy & Economic Statistics in Japan (2014)"

Energy use by sectors (cont'd)



Fre: [kcal/ton-km]

Energy efficiency trends by sectors

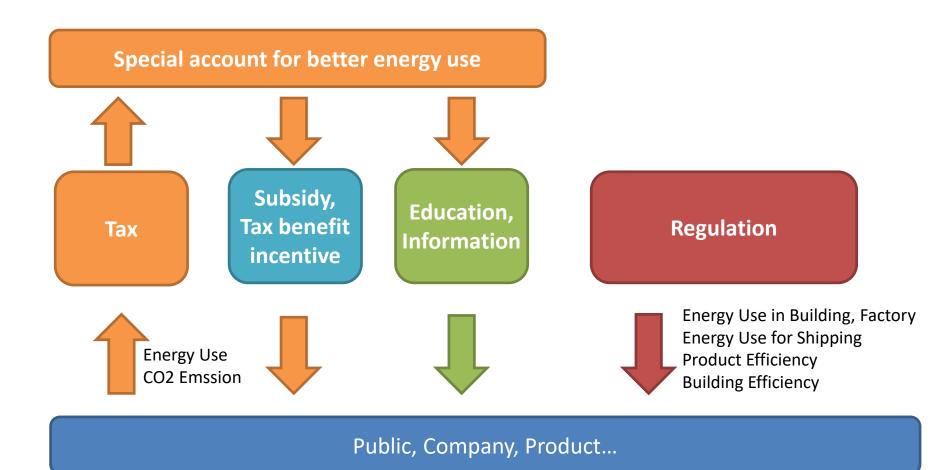


Source: Prepared from "EDMC Handbook of Energy & Economic Statistics in Japan (2014)"

Rough understanding of energy policy



Use Special account and regulation for better energy use



Effects of Energy Policy



Good

- Administration
 - Can get money for Energy saving policy
- Public, Company
 - Can earn financial profit by investment on energy saving
 - Develop energy saving market

Bad

- Administration
 - Prevent sound development of energy saving market
 - Without Subsidy, Company do not invest on energy saving
 - Enlargement of administration
 - Cannot find exit strategy
- Public, Company
 - Energy cost increase

Background of Japan public



Japanese accept increase of energy cost by CO2 tax

National Background

- After large pollution problems (Minamata...), Japanese is sensitive to environmental problems
- Japanese dislike to waste (aka "Mottainai"), and positive about energy saving
- Large number of companies selling energy efficient product (car, electric appliance...)
- A few company use large amount of energy (oil, steel...)



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Regulatory and Supporting Measures by Sectors



	Industrial Sector	Commercial Sector	Residential Sector	Transportation Sector
Regulation (Act on the Rational Use of Energy)	For all business operators 1% reduction/yr Periodical reports and mid-and long- term reports, appointments of "energy management officer", etc. based on its energy consumption/yr Energy conservation standard for a building or more "Top Runner"			Periodical reports and mid-and long-term reports based on its number of vehicles and km to transport
Supporting Measures (Grant Programs & Tax	Measures Grant Grant progra energy conse for homes an		n for innovative ration technology buildings (ZEB & EH)	Grant Program for Promotion of Energy Conservation for Logistics
Incentives)	Tax cuts for investments improving equi		*Education Coolbiz campaign	



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Overview of the Act



- In 1979 after the two oil crises the law was enacted
- 7 revisions (the latest one in 2013)
- The latest revision focuses on:
 - Enhance insulation regulation
 - Strengthening measures to enhance the baseline of heatinsulating functions of housing/buildings
 - Consider peak demand cut
 - Curtailing electricity consumption at peak demand from utility grids by using storage batteries and other equipment as well as conventional measures to save energy





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Act Respecting Industrial Sector



- Ca. 90% of business operators consuming 1,500 kl/yr (crude oil equivalent) are covered
- Categories for specific business operators since the 2008 revision:
 - I. "Specific Business Operators" consuming the amount of oils by the factories and workplaces
 - II. "Specific Chain Business Operators" consuming the amount of oils by the factories, workplaces and member stores (e.g. convenience stores)

Source: http://www.eco-expo.jp/RXJP/RXJP_ECO-EXPO/documents/2014/seminar_20140718.pdf?v=635412619110434054 **Before Revision After Revision Energy Management per Factory or Workplace Energy Management in the Company on the Whole** Workplace Factory Workplace Workplace Sales Workplace Workplace Office 600kl 1,600kl 1,000kg 500kl 50kl 3,600kl ≥3,000kl ≥1,500kl <1,500kl <1,500k2 <1,500k2 1,700kl ≥ 1,500kl Exempted Exempted Exempted Regulatory Regulatory target target

Act Respecting Industrial Sector (cont'd)



Obligations of the specified (chain) business operators

- Annual reports on their state of energy use etc.
- Mid-and long-term energy management plans which include the company's energy conservation goal of reducing energy intensity by an annual average of 1% or more.
- Appoint qualified "Energy Management Control Officer" / "Energy Management Planning Promoter"

Aims of Operators

- Annual 1% Energy Intensity Reduction
- Curtailing energy demand at peak energy demand (since the 2013 revision)

Act Respecting Industrial Sector (cont'd)



Two types of factories

- I. "Type 1 Designated Energy Management Factories etc." consuming 3,000 kl/yr or more crude oil equivalent
- II. "Type 2 Designated Energy Management Factories etc." consuming 1,500 kl/yr or more but less than 3,000 kl/yr

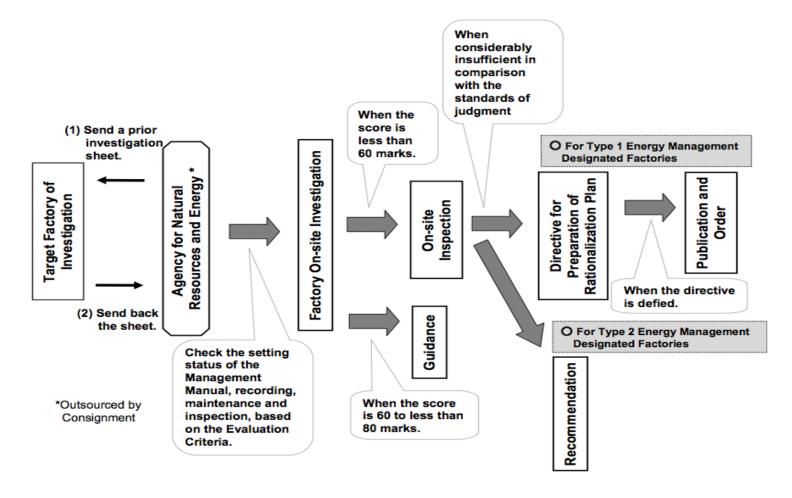
Obligations

Appointments of "Type 1
 Energy Manager"/"Type 2
 Energy Manager" in charge
 of the maintenance of
 energy-consuming
 equipment and the
 improvement and
 supervising of energy use

Act Respecting Industrial Sector (cont'd)



The role of the government:





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Act Respecting Commercial and Residential Sector



Commercial Sector

Ca. 40% in the commercial sector is regulated and obliged to do the same as those in the industrial sector if consuming 1,500 kl/yr (crude oil equivalent) or more

Residential Sector

 Ca. 70% of final energy use per household is home appliances or equipment which are under the Top Runner Program

The Top Runner Program:

- The 3rd revision in 1999 introduced the program
- it is to set the most efficient equipment or machinery as a target standard value for the products in the same group;
- It is intended not only for those who produce the products but also for those who import them;
- The obligations are to reach the standard, put a label to show its "energy consumption efficiency" for consumers to purchase high efficient products and so on.

Act Respecting Commercial and Residential Sector (cont'd)



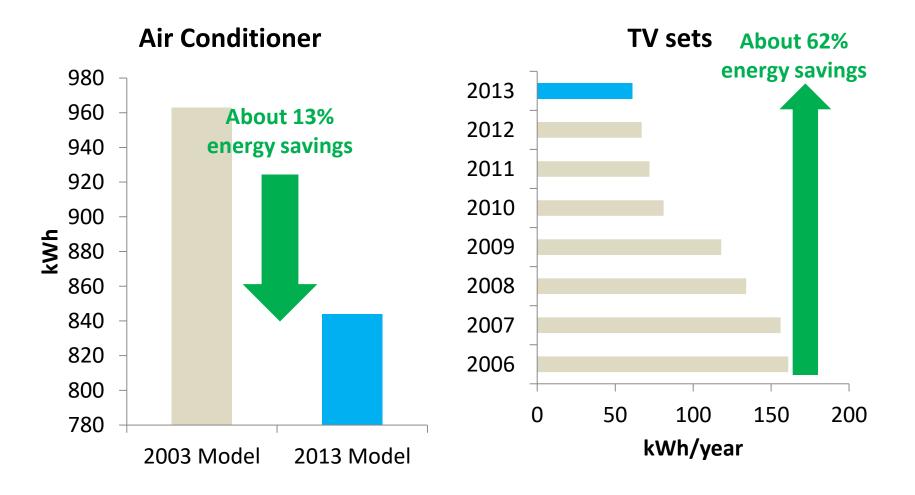
Target products of top runner program

1.	Passenger Vehicles	16.	Electric Toilet Seats
2.	Air Conditioners	17.	TVending Machines
3.	Lighting Equipment	18.	Transformers
	(Lighting Equipment Using Only	19.	Electric Rice Cookers
	Fluorescent Lamp(s) as Main Light	20.	Microwave Ovens
	Source)	21.	DVD Recorders
4.	TV Sets	22.	Routers
5.	Copying Machines	23.	Switching Units
6.	Computers	24.	Multifunction Devices
7.	Magnetic Disk Units	25.	Printers
8.	Freight Vehicles	26.	Electric Water Heaters (Heat Pump Type
9.	Video Cassette Recorders		Water Supply System)
10.	Electric Refrigerators	27.	Motors
11.	Electric Freezers	28.	Self-ballasted LED Lamps
12.	Space Heaters	29.	Insulation Materials
13.	Gas Cooking Appliances	30.	Sashes
14.	Gas Water Heaters	31.	Multi-Paned Glazing
15.	Oil Water Heaters		_

Act Respecting Commercial and Residential Sector (cont'd)



Some of Top Runner Program outcomes





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Act Respecting Transportation Sector



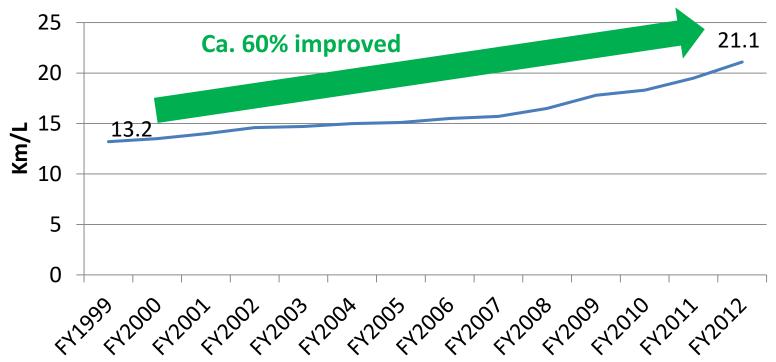
- The two specified categories:
 - "Specified Carriers" are those who own a certain number of trains, buses etc.
 - II. "Specified Consigners" are those who transport 30 million ton kilo or more per year
- Ca. 600 carriers and about 850 consigners are under the regulation
- Obligations of the specified carriers and consigners
 - Periodical reports and mid-and long-term plans
 - Submitting notification of their transportation capacity for the specified carriers
 - Submitting notification of their volume of freight transportation for the specified consigners
- Based on the periodical reports, some may have on-site inspections etc., and they are also advised, announced publically, or ordered for improvement when their measures are found significantly insufficient

Act Respecting Transportation Sector (cont'd)



 Ca. 60% fuel economy improvement in cars between 1999 and 2012 since cars have been subject to the Top Runner Program in 1999





Source: http://www.mlit.go.jp/common/001031306.pdf